

Acadia International Insurance DAC (“Acadia”)

Solvency & Financial Condition Report (SFCR)

June 30, 2018

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INTRODUCTION

Acadia has prepared the below Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the regulations set out in Articles 292–298 of the Solvency II Delegated Acts together with the Guidelines on reporting and public disclosure issued by EIOPA.

SUMMARY

This Report refers to the business of Acadia International Insurance DAC, a captive insurer, authorised and supervised by the Central Bank of Ireland. It provides the reader with information on the Company's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management for the reporting period ended 30 June 2018.

The Board has identified the key risks to which Acadia is exposed and established appropriate corporate governance, risk management and reporting mechanisms to ensure that the identified risks remain relevant, and that they are managed and reported on with appropriate levels of detail and frequency. The Company has established a comprehensive suite of risk policies and implemented a series of internal controls to ensure that Acadia can be managed in accordance with its governance and risk management systems. Documented escalation mechanisms are in place to ensure that any breaches in risk limits and tolerances, internal controls and governance requirements can be reported promptly to the appropriate individuals.

Risks to which the Company is exposed are well understood and are used to determine the level of solvency and capital required over a forward looking three year business planning period. The results of this exercise are used to better inform decision making within the Company.

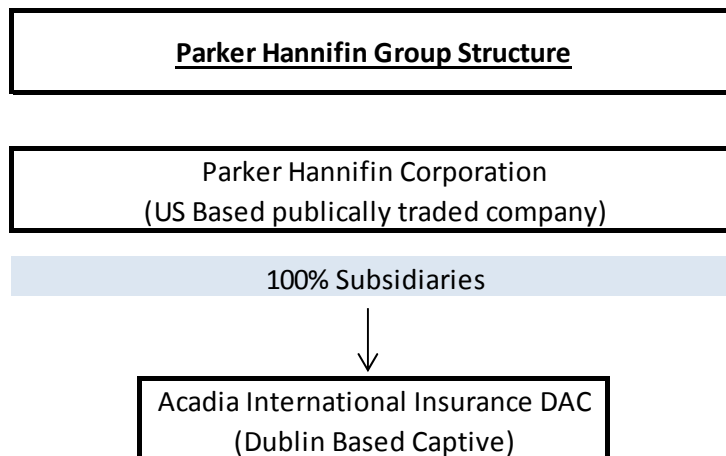
As at 30 June 2018, the Company had eligible own funds of USD22,716,106 available to meet its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) of USD 14,126,000 (with Technical Provisions of USD 10,014,402) ; this results to a Solvency Ratio of 161% which is in line with the Company's risk appetite. The Board of Directors is satisfied that the Company has adequate and appropriate capital to support its business plans. The Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) was also satisfactorily met at the period-end. There were no instances of noncompliance with the capital requirements during the period. The Company's profit after tax for the period was USD 655k.

During the period, there were no material changes to the Company's business/performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes or capital management.

A. BUSINESS & PERFORMANCE

A.1 Business

Acadia International Insurance DAC ("Acadia" or "The Company") is a Captive Insurance Company regulated by The Central Bank of Ireland ("CBI"). The insurance supervision division at the CBI may be contacted at their offices in New Wapping Street, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland. The Company is engaged exclusively in the underwriting on an insurance and reinsurance basis of property, liability, marine and aviation liability risks, providing coverage to Parker Hannifin entities worldwide, particularly in the United States of America, Germany and France. The Company is the wholly-owned subsidiary of Parker Hannifin Corporation 6035 Parkland Blvd, Cleveland, Ohio 44124-4141, which is incorporated in the United States of America.



The strategic objectives of Acadia have been determined by its Board of Directors in conjunction with the shareholder and are set out below:

- Provide risk retention capacity, management and information for selected non-life insurance risks of the Parker Hannifin group;
- Maintain stable/profitable underwriting of insurance risks;
- Provide flexible, efficient and economical insurable risk financing; and
- Deliver quality customer service.

In order to achieve its strategic objectives, the Board of the Company has implemented the following key governance objectives:

- Ensure the Company is sufficiently capitalised at all times
- Maintain a sufficient level of claim reserves to cover all losses
- Maintain compliance with all solvency needs, statutory and regulatory requirements
- Design and implement a (re)insurance programme appropriate to the specific requirements of the Company
- Maintain high standards of corporate governance and comply with all policies and procedures where applicable
- Optimise investment return of the Company within a prudent person investment strategy

As a captive insurer, the main trends and factors that contribute to Acadia's performance and financial position over the business planning period are aligned to the overall risk appetite and risk management practices of the Parker Hannifin group. Acadia is a strategic element within Parker Hannifin's global insurance arrangements. Decisions on the nature and quantum of risks to underwrite are made by the Company's Board of Directors based on Acadia's own risk appetite and an economic evaluation of those risks from the perspective of profitability, capital and solvency

requirements. Claims volatility is managed by the Company through the purchase of appropriate levels of reinsurance taking account of both claims severity and frequency.

There were no significant legal or regulatory issues impacting the Company during the period.

On 28 February 2017, Parker Hannifin Corporation completed the purchase of CLARCOR, a filtration systems and packing material manufacturing company, and the risks of CLARCOR were incorporated in the underwriting programme of Acadia.

External Audit services are provided to Acadia by Mazars, Harcourt Centre, Block 3 Harcourt Road, Dublin 2, Ireland, and the signing partner is Mr. Rob Hamill.

In respect of relevant quantitative information for this report please see the Annual QRT extract in Appendix 1.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces are, by the very nature of the business, those for which it provides or has provided insurance cover. The Company seeks to ensure that it collects sufficient premium income to meet the cost of potential claims over time, but the uncertainty surrounding the severity and frequency of claims can lead to significant variation in the Company's performance in the short term. Whilst considerable judgment is involved, the Directors adopt an appropriately prudent approach to the provision and valuation of adequate insurance reserves, with annual support and certification being provided by an external actuary.

The Group strategy is to maintain a level of risk within Acadia that provides Parker Hannifin with the optimal insurance structure. It is therefore accepted that, in accordance with its business plan, the best strategic operating options available is for Acadia to write a number of lines of insurance business, insuring Parker Hannifin:

- Property Damage/Business Interruption
- General Liability
- Annual Aggregate Deductible Marine
- Aviation Products Liability
- Directors' and Officers' Liability

All policies are subject to original policy deductibles, sub-limits and individual aggregates. There are also reinsurance layers for the General Liability programme, with the excess layers of the programme 100% reinsured, and the Property Damage/Business Interruption programme, of which Acadia retains a portion. Reinsurance for 100% of the programme is also purchased for the Aviation Products Liability line of business.

Claims are paid by Acadia up to agreed single loss limits and aggregates, in excess of deductibles.

Premiums written relate to business incepted during the financial year.

Provision is made for notified losses on all underwriting years. Provisions are calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries with a separate estimate being made of amounts recoverable from reinsurers.

The Company's underwriting performance for the underwritten lines of business for the reporting period ended 30 June 2018 and the comparative period is set out below. Amounts are presented in US Dollars (USD), which is the Company's functional currency:

	30 Jun 2018	30 Jun 2017
	USD	USD
Gross premiums written	14,715	14,872
Outward reinsurance premiums written	(12,508)	(12,669)
Net premiums written	<u>2,207</u>	<u>2,203</u>
Gross claims paid	(1,191)	(204)
Claims paid – recoverable from reinsurers	83	6
Net claims paid	<u>(1,108)</u>	<u>(198)</u>
Change in gross provision for claims	1,151	1,334
Provision for claims – recoverable from reinsurers	(1,185)	(1,243)
Change in net provision for claims	<u>(34)</u>	<u>91</u>
Net operating expenses	(854)	(1,251)
Underwriting profit	<u>350</u>	<u>755</u>

Gross premiums written relate to related party liability, marine, property damage and business interruption, and aviation products liability risks located worldwide. All premiums resulted from contracts of insurance concluded in the Republic of Ireland. Gross premium written for the period ended 30 June 2018 amounted to US\$14.72m (2017: US\$14.87m).

Premium pricing is re-assessed annually based upon market pricing. This takes account of the underlying risks to be insured, historical claims performance, the pricing of reinsurance in the market and the relevant costs associated with the administration of the programme. The decline in premium on the prior year is reflective of continuing strong claims experience.

Gross claims paid during the financial year ended 30 June 2018 totalled US\$1.19m (2017: US\$0.20m). This compares to net claims paid of US\$1.11m (2017: US\$0.20 m). As at 30 June 2018, the Company held gross claims provisions of US\$10.77m (2017: US\$11.92m), and net claims provision of US\$1.64m (2017: US\$1.61m.) Net operating expenses for the year amounted to US\$0.85m (2017: US\$1.25m).

Provision is made for notified losses on all underwriting years and calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries with a separate estimate being made of amounts recoverable from reinsurers.

Profit after tax for the period ended 30 June 2018 amounted to US\$0.66m (2017: US\$0.89m).

A.3 Investment Performance

The Company allocates its investment portfolio in three distinct portfolios, as detailed below; BlackRock Liquidity Fund: The Company invests in BlackRock's Institutional US Dollar Ultra Short Bond Fund. The custodian of the Fund is J.P. Morgan Bank (Ireland) plc. The Fund aims to generate income and a reasonable degree of liquidity consistent with low volatility of capital, through the maintenance of a portfolio of high quality short to medium term fixed income securities including money market instruments and securities which pay income according to a floating rate of interest

and asset backed securities (ABS). The Fund's assets will be rated high quality at the time of purchase and it will only invest in securities which have a residual maturity of 2 years or less at time of purchase.

Fixed Deposits: The Company holds fixed short term US Dollar deposits with preapproved credit institutions.

Intercompany Loan: Available funds are invested, as deemed prudent by the Board of Directors, in an intercompany loan with Parker Hannifin Global Capital Management Sarl, a wholly owned subsidiary of Parker Hannifin Corporation.

The investment gain for the year to 30 June 2018 amounted to US\$398k (which includes interest income and unrealised gains on investments), compared to US\$245k in 2017.

The Company has no investments in securitised asset classes and all investment income is recognised in the Company's income statement.

Other Information

Acadia does not engage in any activities other than those associated with captive insurance and has not entered into any leasing agreements.

In respect of relevant quantitative information for this report please see the Annual QRT extract in Appendix 1.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1 System of Governance

In aiming to meet the requirements for sound corporate governance, ensuring efficient conduct of business and to protect the interests of the Company's stakeholders, the Company has a comprehensive Governance and Risk Management system in place.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to ensure that risks are fully understood and appropriately managed in accordance with this framework. Risk management, reporting and auditing processes will reflect the requirements set out in the Governance Manual.

The Governance and Risk Management System of the Company may be described as relying on four cornerstones:

- 1) Governance Framework, aligned with the Company's strategic objectives, providing top level oversight by the Board, clear ownership and accountability for risks, as well as clear escalating and reporting channels.
- 2) Risk Management System which details the Company's strategic objectives in documented Risk Policies. For each risk, limits and operational checkpoints as well as functional identification mitigation and monitoring processes are documented.
- 3) A series of Internal Controls, defining the architecture of processes required to manage the Company in accordance with its Governance and risk management framework.
- 4) A Risk Register combining operational and risk management processes to deliver a descriptive analysis of material risks threatening at least one of the Company's global strategy objectives.

There have been no material changes to this structure in the period. Acadia implemented the above framework in advance of the inception of Solvency II to ensure compliance.

Remuneration and material transactions

Other than transactions which arise in the normal course of business, the Company had no other material transactions during the reporting period with members of the shareholder group and none with members of the Board of Directors.

Given the scale and complexity of the Company, and having reviewed the risks facing the company thoroughly, the Board are satisfied that the system of governance in place is adequate.

The various functions assisting the Board, including the Compliance Function, have defined lines of reporting directly to the Board. In relation to any violation of relevant law by the Company the Compliance Function as well as reporting to the Board, will, in certain circumstances, also be required to report to outside bodies such as the Central Bank of Ireland.

B.2 Fit & Proper

The 'Fit and Proper' requirement is the standard required by the Central Bank of Ireland when appointing pre-approved controlled function holders. Acadia is satisfied that appointed individuals performing controlled functions meet all relevant regulatory requirements.

In selecting individuals as directors or function holders, the Company takes account of the following factors:

- specific requirements of the role
- the skills, experience and relevant qualifications of the proposed individual
- results of due diligence enquiries
- conflicts of interest
- time requirements and other commitments
- competence and integrity
- financial soundness

Acadia is satisfied that appointed individuals performing controlled functions meet all relevant regulatory requirements and have a suitable level of training and qualification in order to enable the Directors to carry out their respective duties.

The Compliance function adopts appropriate controls in the registration of its individuals across the Group ensuring that identified individuals meet the regulators' fit and proper criteria at the point of registration.

Roles and Responsibilities Detail

Key Roles	Outsourcing	Responsible
Board of Directors	No	Curtis Gross (Chairman) Oleg Williamson Graham Ellinor Jane de Barra Murphy
Risk Management Function	Yes (External)	Graham Ellinor (Head of Risk Management Function)
Compliance Function	Yes (External)	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited – John McNamara (Head of Compliance Function)
Operations - Underwriting/Claims Management	Yes (External)	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited in conjunction with Parker Hannifin
Operations - Finance and Accounting	Yes (External)	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited
Operations – Investment	Yes (External)	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited
Operations – Administration	Yes (External)	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited
Internal Audit Function	No	Oleg Williamson (Head of Internal Audit Function)
Actuarial Function	Yes (External)	Actuarial Function carried out by Aon Risk Solutions – Sinéad Browne (Head of Actuarial Function)

B.3 Risk Management System

The overriding goal of the Company's risk management strategy is to control and to achieve, as much as possible, a reduction in the Company's risk exposure as a means of minimising the impact of unexpected events, this to increase the likelihood of achieving the Company's strategic and business objectives.

The key risk categories for which the Company has set up specific control and monitoring mechanisms are:

- Underwriting/Reserving
- Asset Liability Management ("ALM")
- Investment
- Liquidity and concentration
- Operational
- Reinsurance and other risk mitigation techniques
- Strategic

In order to achieve these objectives, the Risk Management System of the Company has been clearly documented and specified through risk management policies to each key risk category.

In addition to these policies, an outsourcing policy defining the key rules and criteria to be respected by a service provider has been determined.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

The Company performs an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA') process annually in order to provide its Board of Directors with a forward looking risk and capital assessment. The adequacy of the available capital, the Risk Appetite Framework and the appropriateness of the risk limits is assessed for the business planning period, considering the evolving risk profile. To this end, risks and scenarios to which the Company is exposed during the business planning period and which may affect the capacity to meet its insurance obligations or pose a threat to the achievement of its business objectives are taken into account.

Define the Stress Scenarios

Stress testing and scenario analysis are used to assess whether the available and future capital are sufficient in expected and stressed situations.

As part of Own Risk Solvency Assessment process, the Company selected the appropriate stress and scenario tests as determined by the Board to be appropriate for the Company.

Stress the Financial Plan

Stress test scenarios are embedded into the projected financial plan under Solvency II GAAP. Related SCR (the amount of funds that Acadia is required to hold under the European Union's Solvency II directive in order to have a 99.5% confidence they could survive the most extreme expected losses over the course of a year) / MCR (similar to SCR, but with a confidence level of 85%) and solvency ratios are then calculated for each year, resulting in the Stressed Financial Plan and the

solvency impact of validated scenarios. The tasks of this process are conducted by the Actuarial Function and validated by the Risk Management Function.

Assess prospective solvency needs on the basis of the Stressed Financial Plan

The Risk Management Function identifies potential additional mitigation actions to reduce the potential impact of the Stress Scenarios. The main purpose of this stage is to identify and assess any relevant complementary control, mitigation actions or review of the Risk Appetite in order to match prospective solvency needs with capital position. Any remaining solvency gap will be covered through a relevant capital plan, i.e. defining the measures to restore the Company's solvency margin should the assumed scenarios occur.

Produce the ORSA Report

The ORSA report will bring clarity over projected risk assessments and solvency needs to three different stakeholders

Stakeholder	Expectation	ORSA Report
Board of Directors	Matching projected risks vs the Risk Appetite framework.	Will provide a clear and prospective understanding of critical risk exposures and their relationship with Risk Appetite boundaries.
Shareholders	Detailed and prospective understanding about the risk of bankruptcy and potential need for future additional capital.	Will provide a plan for capital needs on the time horizon of the financial planning.
Supervisory Authority	Detailed and prospective understanding of potential ORSA deviations compared to the SCR under Pillar I.	Will gather information about: projected Solvency ratios; - explanations about deviations due to specific critical risks exposures.

The ORSA-Process described above ensures that ORSA is integrated in the decision-making and business planning process. Furthermore monitoring procedures as set out in the risk management policies ensures that risk exposures are measured on a regular basis triggering exception reports for the Board.

In line with CBI requirements the Head of Actuarial Function provides an Actuarial Opinion to the Board of Directors in respect of the ORSA as same time that the results of the ORSA process are presented to the Board.

The capital risk appetite for Acadia is to sustain its capital at a level sufficient to meet the Solvency Capital Requirement at all times. The Board of Directors maintains a prudent approach to capital to ensure that Acadia is in a comfortable position to meet its SCR obligation.

Should Acadia find itself in the position where capital would need to be replenished, Parker Hannifin Corporation would provide additional capital to ensure that SCR compliance can be demonstrated. Parker Hannifin Corporation is expected to continue to have ample capacity to provide this support to Acadia.

Compliance Function

The Company has a dedicated Head of Compliance reporting directly into the Board of Directors.

The mission of the Compliance Function is:

Assisting in ensuring the long term sustainability of the Company through the effective identification, qualification and management of compliance risks faced by the business.

- The Compliance Function is an integral component part of the internal control system of the Company and is responsible for compliance with the internal control system. The elements of the internal control system are laid out in the Corporate Governance Framework document.
- The Compliance Function will identify and communicate throughout the Company the laws, regulations and codes of conduct to which the Company is subject. The Compliance Function will seek to embed compliance with these laws, regulations and codes of conduct in the way the Company does business.
- The Compliance Function will maintain a comprehensive compliance risk management control and reporting system in conjunction with the Risk Management Function to assist in managing the Compliance Risk faced by the Company.
- Any violation of relevant law by the Company will be investigated and followed up by the Compliance Function and reported to the Board, and in certain circumstances to outside bodies such as the Central Bank of Ireland.
- The Compliance Function will consider possible future changes in the legal environment and their potential effect on the Company.
- The Compliance Function will present an annual Compliance Plan, outlining specific areas which it will focus on during a particular year.
- Finally, the Compliance Function will promote a culture of compliance throughout the Company.

The Company has a Compliance Charter and Compliance Plan in place for the year 2017/18 which was reviewed and approved during the year.

B.4 Internal Control System

The Internal Control System embedded in the Company's operations is a mix of processes and procedures undertaken by all stakeholders within the Company to provide reasonable assurance that the strategic objectives will be achieved.

In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, the Internal Control framework of the Company is structured around five complementary components;

Component	Contents
1) Control environment	A strong "risk and control" culture is embedded within the Company's operations through the continuous oversight of the Board of Directors and the communication to all internal stakeholders of all governance and risk principles through the present manual.
2) Risk assessment	Procedures and policies are detailed and formalized in order to disclose the way of identifying, managing, controlling, mitigating and reporting issues relating to each risk category.
3) Reporting channels	Clear and structured reporting processes are in place enabling the Board of Directors to have access to relevant, complete, reliable, correct and timely communication related to internal as well as external events.
4) Monitoring process	The appropriate escalation of significant issues to the Board of Directors, the ongoing involvement of all internal stakeholders as well as the Internal Audit process enables the Company to continuously monitor and adapt when necessary its Internal Control System.
5) Control activities	The Company developed a comprehensive set of preventive, detective or corrective control actions embedded in its daily operations, as formalized hereafter.

Process Architecture

The purpose of the processes detailed hereafter is to define and formalise the key processes needed to manage the Company's activities and operations in accordance with the specified governance framework, policies, roles and responsibilities.

Each macro-process is then broken down into several key processes detailing the operational flow and embedding the relevant control activities formalizing the functioning of the Internal Control System of the Company.



Detailed Processes and Embedded Control Activities

In order to set out how the Internal Control System is implemented, the Company's processes and related control activities are documented, monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.

These items are designed by the Risk Management Function, approved by the Board of Directors and evaluated by the Internal Audit Function. They are reviewed as often as necessary, but at minimum once a year.

As described each of the aforementioned macro-process is detailed in key processes and workflow processes aimed at describing how the tasks and actions composing the given process are shared between the key functions of the Company and at clarifying related roles, responsibilities and embedded control activities.

There is no other material information regarding the system of governance of the Company to be noted.

B.5 Internal Audit Function

Purpose & Objectives

The purpose of the Internal Audit Function is to serve as an independent Function that objectively evaluates and recommends improvements to the Company's Internal Control System by facilitating an objective and independent assessment.

It assists the Company to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes employed by the Company.

The Board is keen to develop effective policies and practices and take appropriate corrective action in response to weaknesses identified by internal and external auditors.

Independence and Impartiality

The Company's Internal Audit Function must be independent of the activities audited and must also be independent from the operational Functions and the Board of Directors.

The Internal Audit Function is free to report its findings and appraisals and to disclose them to the Board as required. This principle of independence of the Internal Audit Function entails that the Internal Audit Function operates under the direct control of the Board of the Company.

Activities

During the reporting period, the Internal Audit Function carried out a review of the Company's internal control framework and overall system of governance. Based on the assessment performed the resultant rating assigned was 'Satisfactory' and the review indicated a well-structured system of governance and internal control framework.

Internal audit work is performed in line with a three year risk based internal audit planning matrix which has been submitted to the Board of Directors. A more detailed internal audit plan

is then developed by the Head of Internal Audit for each year setting out the specific scope and timing of each internal audit review.

B.6 Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function is carried out by Sinéad Browne as Head of Actuarial Function.

Role and Responsibilities of the Actuarial Function include:

- Coordination of the calculation of technical provisions;
- Identify any inconsistency with the requirements set out in Articles 76 to 85 of the Solvency II Directive for the calculation of technical provisions and propose corrections as appropriate;
- Explain any material effect of change of data, methodologies or assumptions between valuation dates on the amount of technical provisions if already calculated on a Solvency II basis;
- Assess the consistency of the internal and external data used in the calculation of technical provisions against the data quality standards as set out in Article 82 of the Solvency II Directive. Where relevant, the Actuarial Function should provide recommendations on internal procedures to improve data quality so as to ensure that the undertaking is in a position to comply with the related Solvency II requirements when implemented;
- The Actuarial Function, when providing its opinion on the Underwriting Policy and the reinsurance arrangements, to take into consideration the interrelations between these and the technical provisions;
- Report in writing at least annually to the Board of Directors of the undertaking. The reporting should document all material tasks that have been undertaken by the Actuarial Function, their results, clearly identifying any deficiencies and giving recommendations as to how such deficiencies could be remedied, in particular:
 - i. Technical Provisions Coordination of calculation
 - ii. Methodologies & assumptions
 - iii. Data sufficiency & quality
 - iv. Experience analysis
 - v. Report to the Board on reliability & adequacy
 - vi. Opinion on Underwriting policy
 - vii. Opinion on Reinsurance arrangements.
- Contribute to the effective implementation of the Risk Management System, in particular:
 - i. With regard to risk modelling underlying the calculation of the SCR (defined previously) and MCR;
 - ii. Contributing to the ORSA process.
- Think critically and organize the execution of actuarial approaches; and
- Provide an actuarial opinion to the Board of Directors in respect of the ORSA

The person in charge of the Actuarial Function shall meet all the following criteria:

- Be a duly qualified actuary;
- Have experience of more than five years in the field of insurance and / or reinsurance.

The Head of Actuarial Function is a pre-approval controlled function (PCF) under the Central Bank Reform Act 2010 (Sections 20 and 22) Regulations 2011.

The Head of Actuarial Function reports to the Board on an annual basis.

B.7 Outsourcing

The objectives of Acadia's Outsourcing Policy are to ensure that the outsourcing of critical or important operational Functions or activities does not lead to:

- Reduction in the Board's, and where applicable a relevant sub committee's, responsibility for, or influence over, key Functions of the Company;
- Material impairment of the quality of the Company's System of Governance;
- Any impairment of the Company's ability to meet its regulatory requirements;
- Non adherence to the Company's approved policies and procedures;
- Undue increases in operational risk or cost;
- Material impairment of the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations to stakeholders, nor impede effective supervision by regulators;
- Conflicts of Interest;
- Breach of the Company's data protection obligations.

All Functions and activities of the Company are eligible to be outsourced provided that each of the criteria detailed above are satisfied in each instance. Sub-outsourcing is also allowable only in exceptional circumstances, on the condition that the sub-outsourced service provider satisfies the above criteria and subject to approval from the Board of Directors.

The Board is responsible for the approval of and termination of all outsourcing arrangements of critical or important Functions or activities. Critical or important Functions or activities include key Functions of the Company's System of Governance and all Functions within the Company that are fundamental to carry out its core business.

The Board must decide whether arrangements with third parties are deemed to fall within the scope of this outsourcing policy. The provision of services which do not form part of the Company's core activities need not be included within the scope of this policy.

The Board is responsible for ensuring notification to the supervisory authorities is made in a timely manner prior to the outsourcing of critical or important Functions or activities, and thereafter where there have been material developments in relation to the service provider.

The Board is responsible for reviewing the performance of outsourced service providers against the agreed Service Level Agreements ("SLA").

The Board is responsible for assessing the risks associated with the outsourcing of critical or important Functions or activities.

Critical or important function	Outsourced Service Provider	Jurisdiction
Underwriting administration	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited ("AIMD")	Ireland
Claims administration	AIMD	Ireland
Finance and accounting	AIMD	Ireland
Compliance Function	AIMD	Ireland
Risk Management Function	Graham Ellinor	United Kingdom
Actuarial Function	Aon Global Risk Consulting	United Kingdom
Internal Audit Function	Aon Commercial Services Ireland Limited	Ireland

Other Information

Acadia has no other information to report in relation to System of Governance.

In respect of relevant quantitative information for this report please see the Annual QRT extract in Appendix 1.

C. RISK PROFILE

C.1 Underwriting Risk

The Company underwrites contracts that transfer insurance risk. The risk under any insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty that the Company will have sufficient assets to satisfy the amounts payable under the contract. The Company seeks to ensure that it collects sufficient premium income to meet the cost of potential claims over time, but the uncertainty surrounding the severity and frequency of claims can lead to significant variation in the Company's performance in the short term. Whilst considerable judgment is involved, the Directors ensure that suitable processes are in place to ensure the reliability, sufficiency and adequacy of both the statistical and accounting data to be considered in the loss reserve estimation and recording process and to detail the Company's approach to the calculation of technical provisions.

Given the Company is providing insurance for losses directly above local deductibles, the primary risk mitigation technique utilised is the purchase of loss reinsurance as this provides balance sheet protection, from claims severity, in an economically and administratively efficient manner. The effectiveness of these reinsurance arrangements are assessed on a quarterly basis through the preparation of the Company's financial accounts and reviewed at an overall level as part of the considerations for premium pricing on an annual basis. The primary focus of the Company's reinsurance strategy is on the security and financial stability of reinsurers selected. It is expected that these arrangements will continue over the business planning period.

Annual support and certification is provided by an Actuarial Function. There has been no material changes to underwriting risk during the reporting period.

C.2 Market Risk

The Company's principal transactions are carried out in US Dollars and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to Euro and GBP. The main foreign exchange risk arises from the receipt of premium and Insurance Premium Tax (IPT) in other currencies. The Board has discussed options to mitigate foreign exchange rate fluctuations at recent meetings and is considering participation in the parent company hedging program. There has been no material change to market risk during the reporting period.

C.3 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Company has identified credit risks associated with the cash and deposits it has placed with third party financial institutions. All investments undertaken are in line with the Company's Investment Policy, which is regularly reviewed by the Board. The requirements of the Company's Investment Policy were met at all times during the financial year.

The Company also recognises the credit risks associated with its reinsurance arrangements. The Company manages its reinsurance risks by establishing a reinsurance strategy and this strategy sets out the required security ratings of its reinsurers and the procedures to follow if a financial strength rating of a minimum of A- is not met.

There has been no material change to credit risk during the reporting period.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash commitments associated with financial obligations. The Company has determined that liquidity risk does not represent a significant exposure to its business. This assessment is based on the fact that the Company has all of its investments held in bank deposits, intercompany loan or within a liquidity fund managed by Blackrock Asset Management. The Blackrock liquidity fund invests primarily in commercial paper, floating rate notes, certificates of deposit, and fixed rate bonds and cash deposits. Investments in the fund are in compliance with the Company's investment guidelines.

The total amount of expected profit included in future premiums at 30 June 2018 is USD 145,248. There has been no material change to underwriting risk during the reporting period.

C.5 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud, or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risk can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or can lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risk, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage the risk. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education, and assessment processes. In particular, the Company assessed the potential impact of the new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in May 2018.

There has been no material change to operational risk during the reporting period.

C.6 Other Material Risk

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or lack of responsiveness to industry changes i.e. the risk associated with implementing the wrong strategy or failing to correctly implement the chosen strategy.

The control and monitoring actions/principles underlying the strategic risk management of the Company are:

- Review at least annually the appropriateness of the high level overall objectives for the Company; the major risks facing the Company; the Risk Appetite for each of these major risks identified. The Board of Directors will ensure continuing appropriateness, at least annually and revisions shall be affected where necessary.
- Ensure the Company Strategy is implemented correctly including approval, review and, monitoring of agreed Key Performance Indicators for the Company.
- Ensure all plans are regularly reviewed to ensure that Risk Tolerances are not exceeded individually or in total. Compare actual versus target performance on a regular basis (as defined for each objective) and produce a variance analysis explaining reasons for deviations.

Sensitivity Risk

Actuarial function assesses the impact of varying the underlying assumptions with respect to initial average severity and expected reported loss development on their Best Estimate of Acadia's unpaid claim liabilities and vary severity of -50%/+200% around the selected average severity as well as varying the paid and reported loss development patterns.

Concentration Risk

This risk module looks at the risk regarding accumulation of exposures with the same counterparty, where risk exposures in assets are grouped according to the counterparties involved. A concentration risk charge is generated if the exposure to a given counterparty is in excess of a defined proportion of total investable assets. The concentration risk threshold is based on asset type and credit rating. The excess exposure is then shocked by a factor, again based on asset type and credit rating, to generate the risk charge.

Acadia has one counterparty where the exposure is in excess of the concentration risk threshold. The table below illustrates this exposure.

Counterparty	Market Value	Credit Rating	Risk Charge
Parker Hannifin	12,784	Unrated	9,093
Global Capital Management Sarl			
Total (non-diversified)			9,093
<i>Diversification benefit</i>			-
Total (diversified)			9,093

No other material risks have been identified.

Further quantitative detail on the risk is assessed and outlined in the Annual QRT's as set out in Appendix 1.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 Assets

The recognition and valuation basis are in accordance with Solvency II Directives. The Company prepares its financial statements on a going concern basis in compliance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ((hereafter referred to as “Irish GAAP”) and FRS 103, Insurance Contracts, issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated for use by the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ireland. The Company is also subject to the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 and the European Union (Insurance undertakings: Financial Statements Regulations 2015).

Acadia has the below classes of assets.

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Investments and deposits with credit institutions
- Intragroup Loan
- Reinsurers recoverable
- Amounts due from reinsurers
- Any other assets (referring to prepayments and corporation tax)

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks whereas investments and deposits with credit institutions comprise short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and an investment in liquidity funds held with BlackRock. Carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature and high liquidity of the instruments. The intragroup loan is measured at the undiscounted amount receivable. These balances are stated at market value for both solvency and financial statement purposes, the only difference being the inclusion of accrued interest in the financial statements, disclosed as a separate line item in the financial statements.

The valuation of the reinsurer share of insurance liabilities is detailed in the subsequent section, “Technical Provisions.” Amounts due from reinsurers are held at the lower of cost or market value/realisable value and as these balances are currently overdue for Solvency II purposes they have been discounted by half a year as they are expected to be received within the year

Any other assets relates to prepayments and corporation tax, which are not allowed under Solvency II.

Acadia’s Solvency II balance sheet equity as of June 30, 2018 totals US\$22.716m. Provided below is a reconciliation of Acadia’s IFRS balance sheet equity as of June 30, 2018 totalling US\$22.127m and the Solvency II balance sheet equity.

Restatement of the Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet Items	Statutory Returns	Solvency II	Movement
Investment funds	9,013	9,015	2
Loans	12,677	12,784	107
Reinsurance recoverables	16,130	2,096	(14,034)
Insurance & Intermediaries receivables	3,222	3,212	(10)
Reinsurance receivables	559	-	(559)
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	118	-	(118)
Cash and cash equivalents	6,196	6,206	10
Any other assets	114	41	(73)
Assets	48,029	33,354	(14,675)
Technical Provisions	19,360	10,014	(9,346)
<i>Best Estimate</i>		9,330	
<i>Risk margin</i>		685	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	233	256	23
Reinsurance payables	5,583	-	(5,583)
Payables (trade, not insurance)	285	281	(4)
Deferred tax liability	-	84	84
Any Other Liabilities	438	2	(436)
Liabilities	25,896	10,637	(15,262)
Paid up share capital	1,000	1,000	-
Retained earnings including profits from the year	21,130	21,130	-
Reconciliation Reserve		587	587
Expected profits in future premiums			-
Basic Own Funds	22,130	22,717	587

D.2 Technical Provisions

Provision is made for notified claims reserves and future claims on all underwriting years. Provisions are calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries with a separate net estimate being made of amounts recoverable from reinsurers. The Company has regard to the gross and net loss positions as indicated by the claim circumstances reported to date and loss projections carried out using actuarial evaluation.

Reserves for insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets are based upon management's best estimate of the ultimate liabilities and are determined with the assistance of the Head of Actuarial Function. The reserves include estimates for both case reserves (and future claims handling expense) and losses incurred but not reported ("IBNR").

In arriving at these valuations, Acadia uses the following methodology and assumptions.

Best Estimate of Unpaid Claim Liabilities (IFRS)

The overall methodology for estimating Acadia's unpaid claim liabilities is based upon a combination of several actuarial valuation methods that, based on in the Actuary's opinion, what is believed to accurately reflect the reserve requirement for the individual policy year and line of business:

The Chain Ladder ("CL") Method: estimates the ratio by which cumulative claims to date will increase (or decrease) at annual intervals from the date of policy inception. The 12 to 24 month ratio (for example) is estimated by taking the average ratio observed in policies 24 months or more from their date of inception. This approach assumes the earliest year of origin to experience no future movement. Claims experience is not adjusted for past inflation.

The Loss Ratio Method: an exposure based expected loss approach that often applies the average ultimate loss ratio for earlier years of the portfolio to more recent exposures (e.g. turnover). It is sometimes referred to as the Initial Expected Loss Ratio ("IELR") method.

The Incurred Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method ("IBF"): a blended method of claims development where estimates of ultimate claims derived using a loss development (or Chain Ladder) method are blended with the estimates derived using alternative methods. It is often blended with estimates using the IELR method. A blended approach is preferred for recent, less-developed policy periods because using the chain ladder method in isolation can be particularly unstable. In addition the use of a blended approach helps provide a smooth and consistent transition from past policy periods to partially complete and future periods.

The Generalised Cape Cod Method ("GCC"): a Bornhuetter-Ferguson methodology in which the exposure based ultimate claims estimates are derived by considering the ratios of the Chain Ladder ultimates to exposure measures. An expected ratio is calculated for each policy period based on a weighted average adjusted for any significant trend, using a decay factor of 75%. The weights used reflect the exposure, the claims development and the proximity to the policy period in question. The proportions developed (Bornhuetter-Ferguson weights) are used to blend the Chain Ladder estimated ultimate claims with the exposure based estimates.

The Exposure Method: estimates the ultimate value of claims in a given underwriting or accident year in proportion to the exposure measure in that year (e.g. premium or sum insured) compared to other similar years. This is most commonly done by applying an average of the ultimate loss ratio observed in earlier years. This approach gives no recognition to the current level of claims reported in the year under consideration. It is influenced only by claims experience and exposure levels in neighbouring years.

The Head of Actuarial Function estimates ground-up gross ultimates (the sum total of paid claims, case estimates, cost of claims function related overhead costs ("ULAE") and IBNR) by policy year, allocating an IBNR and ULAE for each line of business and policy year for future claim development.

Acadia has not applied the matching adjustment, volatility adjustment, transitional risk-free interest rate term structure or the transitional deduction in calculating its technical provisions.

Key Assumptions

The actuary has identified the following assumptions as being the most significant assumptions underlying our methodology:

1. That the range analysis applied has been estimated by considering 50% and 200% of the best estimate prior loss ratio for the lower and upper reserves respectively, and that this range is significantly larger than what one may expect to see in a larger, more diversified insurance company;
2. The relatively few claims and lack of extensive development patterns add to the uncertainty of the Best Estimates;
3. That the Best Estimates are neither deliberately overstated nor deliberately understated, and that is equally likely for this to be understated as it is overstated;
4. That the employed techniques and assumptions employed are appropriate for the purpose of determining the Best Estimate, and that the actual amounts required to meet future claim payments may differ, due to the inherent uncertainty of insurance.

Solvency II Technical Provisions

Solvency II technical provisions are made up of the best estimate and risk margin.

The best estimate is calculated by considering all future cash inflows and outflows required to settle the existing (re)insurance obligations over their lifetime. It represents the mean outcome of all possible scenarios, taking account of how likely they are to occur and their potential variability. In this regard, the best estimate is a probability-weighted average of future cash flows. The best estimate should also allow for the time value of money. The Solvency II best estimate is calculated gross with any recoverables calculated separately following the same methodology. The gross best estimate is made up of a claim provision and a premium provision, relating to past and future exposures respectively.

The Solvency II claims provision is equivalent to the expected net present value of the best estimate claims reserve calculated, with additional allowances for a number of (re)insurance related cash flows, which are discussed in more detail below. The claims provision should also include all unpaid premium relating to earned exposures that are within payment terms.

Under the Solvency II contract boundary definition, any policies which have been bound, even if unaccepted as at the valuation date, must be considered in the premium provision. The Solvency II premium provision is therefore equivalent to the expected net present value of the following cash inflows and outflows, relating to unearned exposure from incepted contracts and exposure from unaccepted contracts bound as at the valuation date:

- Cash flows from future premiums in relation to future claims;
- Cash flows arising from future claim events (e.g. claims payments);
- Cash flows arising from Allocated loss adjustment expenses and Unallocated loss adjustment expenses in respect of claims events occurring after the valuation date;
- Cash flows arising from the ongoing administration of policies in-force as at the valuation date; and
- Cash flows arising from salvage and subrogation.

For profit making business, the best estimate of premium provisions may be negative.

Estimates are “best estimates” in the sense that they are intended to be a probability-weighted average of all possible outcomes. Acadia has employed techniques and assumptions that are appropriate for the purpose of calculating its Solvency II technical provisions. The actual amounts required to meet future claim payments may differ from estimates for a number of reasons, such as model specification error, parameter error and random error due to the inherent uncertainty in insurance. External environment risk factors may cause material deviations in estimates of technical provisions, including persistent negative interest rates, inflation and currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Risk Margin

The Solvency II risk margin is intended to represent an amount that Acadia would be required to pay, in excess of the best estimate of the liabilities, for a third party to assume the risk of running of the existing liabilities. The actuarial calculation of the risk margin is consistent with the Solvency II regulations, applying a 6% cost of capital to the amount of capital required at the beginning of each year to support the run-off of the insurance obligations. These future costs of capital are then discounted to the valuation date and summed to calculate the amount of risk margin required.

Technical Provisions By Line of Business

Line of Business	Best Estimate of Liability (Gross)	Best Estimate of Liability (Net)	Risk Margin	Total Technical Provisions
Motor vehicle liability insurance	22,815.50	22,815.50	3,130.55	25,946.05
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	95,603.08	95,603.08	18,557.26	114,160.34
Fire and other damage to property insurance	1,302,205.13	6,047,808.03	522,487.54	1,824,692.67
General liability insurance	7,908,955.40	1,067,038.08	140,647.19	8,049,602.60

Statutory Reserving and Conversion to Solvency II Basis

Claim Provision

The Solvency II claim provision is equivalent to the expected net present value of the best estimate claims reserve, with additional allowances for a number of (re)insurance related cash flows, which are discussed in more detail below. The claim provision should also include all unpaid premium relating to earned exposures that are within payment terms. The unpaid inwards premium all relates to PDBI policies incepting on 1 April 2018. New payment terms were introduced for these policies in 2018 where the premium falls due 30 days after inception. These unpaid inwards premiums are therefore outside credit terms as at 30 June 2018 and the earned portion of these is not included in the claim provision.

Claims Provision	Gross	RI	Net
Year End Statutory Reserves (ex ULAE)	10,766	9,127	1,639
Prudence in Stat Reserves	(104)	1	(104)
SII Expenses	102		102
Allowance for ENIDs	267	246	21
Counterparty default	(13)		13
Unpaid premium cash flows	-	(1,396)	1,396
Unpaid other in	(140)		(140)
Discounting	(789)	(696)	(92)
Net SII Claim Provisions	10,103	7,269	2,834

Premium Provision

The premium provision is the discounted best estimate of all future cash flows relating to future unexpired exposure arising from policies that the (re)insurer is legally obligated to at the valuation date. For profit making business, the best estimate of the premium provision may be negative if the premium is unpaid as it will more than offset the claim and expense payments.

As noted above, the unpaid inwards premiums are outside credit terms as at 30 June 2018 and the unearned portion of these is therefore not included in the premium provision.

Premium Provision	Gross	RI	Net
Year End Statutory Reserves	8,594	7,002	1,592
Adjustment to best estimate (incl ENIDs)	(4,419)	(3,560)	(859)
SII Expenses	49		49
Counterparty default	(5)		5
Unpaid premium cash flows	(4,216)	(8,361)	4,144
Unpaid other cash flows	(419)	-	(419)
Discounting	(362)	(249)	(113)
Net SII Premium Provisions	(773)	(5,172)	4,399

Assumptions

In order to derive the best estimate cash flows for claims arising from unearned business (both incepted and unincepted), a gross loss ratio has been applied to the corresponding premium exposure per line of business.

The prior gross loss ratios from the statutory reserving element of this exercise were used, adding an allowance for ENID. The implicit assumption here is that the unearned exposures will experience similar losses to the historic exposures, with the Solvency II requirement to allow for ENIDs incorporated into the best estimate.

The loss ratios used in this analysis are shown in the table below.

Line of Business	BE Loss Ratio	ENID Loading	SII Loss Ratio
Property	16.5%	2.5%	16.9%
Aviation Product Liability	50.6%	2.5%	51.9%
Marine Cargo Deductible Reimbursement	139.4%	2.5%	142.9%
General Liability - Primary	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Employment Practice Liability	100.0%	2.5%	102.5%
Global Excess General Liability	20.0%	2.5%	20.5%
Products Liability	50.0%	2.5%	51.3%
Auto Deductible Reimbursement	25.0%	2.5%	25.6%
Directors & Officers	83.8%	2.5%	85.9%
US Imports Liability	60.0%	2.5%	61.5%

Uncertainty Associated With Technical Provisions

Acadia has historically seen relatively low claim volumes; a result of this is that reserves can appear more volatile than with a larger book – just one extra claim either materialising or failing to materialise can have a relatively large impact. It also reduces the extent to which Acadia’s data alone can be relied upon when making projections. In performing this analysis, actuaries have supplemented the claims data with market benchmarks. Particularly where no or few claims have been reported, the actuaries are forced to place greater weight on prior assumptions and external data.

The Actuaries’ estimates are “best estimates” in the sense that they are the average of all possible outcomes.

In their judgement, they have employed techniques and assumptions that are appropriate for the purposes of this investigation, given the information currently available. The actual amounts required to meet future claim payments may differ from their estimates for a number of reasons, such as model specification error, parameter error and random error inherent uncertainty in insurance.

External environment risk factors may cause material deviations in our estimates of technical provisions. Significant external risk factors include:

- Persistent negative interest rates: negative rates could translate into deeper negative discounting factors for the calculation of Technical Provisions, which could distort any subsequent analysis of these provision calculation results. Negative interest rates could also imply a negative interest income from the cash at bank.

- Inflation: any significant increase in the consumer price index could lead to the unallocated loss adjustment expenses (“ULAE”) increasing by more than what had originally been forecast. Claims inflation could translate into future claims being settled at a higher level than in the past, notably for the Liability lines of business.
- Currency exchange rates: part of the premium received by Acadia is in not in USD, therefore it could significantly alter in USD terms (compared to original expectations) if the USD exchange rate were to move away from the business plan estimate.
- Sudden changes in business volumes: since Acadia is a captive, it is often the case that a new line of business is added to its insurance programme depending on the needs of its parent company. However, this would usually be carried out with a prior assessment by Acadia’s risk management function and approval by the Board of Directors.

D.3 Other Liabilities

Aside from Technical provisions, the valuation of which is detailed above, Acadia has the below other classes of liabilities;

- Insurance & other intermediaries payables
- Reinsurance payable
- Payables (Trade not insurance)
- Deferred tax liability
- Any other liabilities

Insurance and other intermediaries payables relate to IPT payable and been discounted by six months as they are expected to be paid with the coming year.

Reinsurance payable relates to ceded premium payable and have been included with technical provisions.

Payables not trade have discounted the future cash flow to derive a market value.

Deferred tax liability is a Solvency II adjustment in relation to the recognised profit when restating the balance sheet on a Solvency II basis.

For other liabilities the future cash flows have been discounted to derive a market value and the exposure related to commissions is not allowed under Solvency II.

D.4 Alternative Methods of Valuation

No alternative methods were used.

D.5 Any Other Information

There is no other information to report

In respect of relevant quantitative information for this report please see Annual QRT extract in Appendix 1.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 Own Funds

The Company has put in place a Capital Management policy to ensure that 'Own Fund' items, both at issue and subsequently, meet the requirements of the Solvency II capital regime. The objectives of the policy are to ensure that on an on-going basis the Company has:

- own fund items available to meet its capital requirements; and
- developed processes to ensure the appropriateness of its own fund items.

As part of the annual review of the medium-term capital plan, the Company reviews the level, composition and classification of own fund items to ensure they continue to meet its own solvency needs, and its regulatory obligations in respect of Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR). A 3 year forward looking time horizon is used for business planning purposes and any anticipated changes to the Company's business and risk profile are factored into the ORSA process to assess the solvency and capital needs over this business planning period. It is intended that the Company's capital needs will be managed out of its existing pool of own funds and the efficient management of the Company's insurance business. Should additional funds be required outside of that, they will be advanced by the shareholder.

The Company's own funds consist of the following items:

- Issued Share Capital; and
- Retained Earnings.

Any change to the share capital requires the approval of the Shareholder and the Board. Retained earnings are adjusted on a quarterly basis to take account of the profits/losses earned in the period together with any Solvency II valuation adjustments.

The payment of dividends is considered on an annual basis by the Board as part of its medium-term capital assessment. Potential dividends will be considered as part of the Company's ORSA process to ensure that the Company will continue to meet its solvency needs over the business planning period.

Any other qualifying own fund item requires the review and approval of the Board. In such instances, the Board must ensure that the terms and conditions of any own fund item are clear and unambiguous in relation to the capital classification.

Own fund items at the end of reporting period and the prior year (unaudited) comparative period are as follows:

	2018 USD '000	2017 USD'000
Ordinary paid up share capital	1,000	1,000
Reconciliation reserve	21,716	20,644
Total Tier 1 capital	<u>22,716</u>	<u>21,644</u>
 Total basic own funds	 <u>22,716</u>	 <u>21,644</u>

The movement in basic own funds during the reporting period reflects the profitability of the Company as adjusted for the valuation of net technical provisions on a market consistent fair value

basis under Solvency II. The reconciliation reserve represents the Company's retained profits as adjusted for Solvency II valuation principals. The adjustments which arise in the application of these principles are shown in the equity reconciliation below.

At the end of the current reporting period eligible own funds available to meet the Company's SCR are USD 22,716,106 comprised solely of Tier 1 capital. Eligible own funds available to meet the Company's MCR are USD 22,716,106, comprised solely of Tier 1 capital.

The equity position as shown in the Company's 2018 period-end financial statements can be reconciled to the basic own funds balance under Solvency II as follows:

	2018 USD'000
Equity per the Company's financial statements	22,127
Adjustments to reinsurance recoverables	(14,034)
Adjustment to technical provisions	9,346
Prepayments and other adjustments	5,193
Net deferred tax asset	84
Own funds (excess of assets over liabilities for solvency purposes)	<u>22,716</u>

Noted below are the adjustments to convert Acadia's Ireland-IFRS balance sheet to a Solvency II balance sheet:

1. Reinsurance recoverables: This reduction has been driven by the inclusion of profit on bound but unaccepted premiums and removal of prudence in the RI UPR (-US\$7.7m). There are also Solvency II adjustments for removal of prudence (-US\$0.1m), RI counterparty default (-US\$0.02m), discounting (-US\$0.9m) and binary events (+US\$0.2m). Reinsurance premium payable (-US\$5.6m) are also included in the technical provisions.

2. Technical provisions: This reduction has been driven by the inclusion of profit on bound but unaccepted premiums and removal of prudence in the RI UPR (-US\$8.6m). Unpaid premiums from the balance sheet have been included within the technical provisions (-US\$3.5m). These reductions have been partially offset by Solvency II adjustments for expenses (+US\$0.15m) and ENID (+US\$0.3m), allowance for discounting (-US\$1.1m), removal of prudence (-US\$0.1m) and the addition of the risk margin (+US\$1.1m).

Acadia has no ancillary own funds and there are no transitional arrangements impacting its capital calculations.

Solvency II own funds

Under Solvency II valuation principals, the eligible own funds available to meet the SCR and MCR is US\$22.716m. This is comprised solely of Tier 1 capital.

Acadia has no material ancillary own funds.

Capital management

The total capital of the Company as at 30 June 2018 consists of shareholder's equity of US\$22.14m (2017: US\$21.48m).

Management reviews capital on an on-going basis with a view to maintaining a level of capital sufficient to cover significant statement of financial position risks and regulatory requirements. As at 30 June 2018 the Company has adequate capital to meet these objectives.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement & Minimum Capital Requirement

Acadia's Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") as of June 30, 2018 totals US\$14.13m. Acadia's Solvency II recognized own funds totalling US\$22.72 million is sufficient to meet its SCR and results in a Solvency Ratio of 161%. Acadia's Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR") as of June 30, 2018 totals US\$4.32m. The MCR is calculated through a prescribed formula based on the net technical provisions (excluding the risk margin) and net written premium. It is also constrained to be between 25% and 45% of the SCR.

The following table provides the information on the inputs used to calculate the MCR:

	June 30, 2018
	USD'000
Linear MCR	635
SCR	14,126
Combined MCR	3,470
Minimum Capital Requirement	4,323

This is broken down into the various components of risk as below.

Capital Charges	
Market Risk	The US\$9.1m capital charge for market risk arises largely from the concentration risk charge of US\$9.1m. This is due to the intercompany loan "ICL" with the parent who is unrated. The charge for an unrated loan is (loan amount x 98.5% x 73%). The remainder is for currency risk is US\$0.5m, Spread risk US\$0.5m, Interest rate risk US\$0.01m and diversification benefit of (US\$1.1m) which is driven by higher charges for the underlying modules.
Underwriting Risk	The US\$5.3m capital charge for Underwriting Risk is primarily due to the US\$5.1m capital charge for catastrophe risk. This is calculated based on applying the prescribed factors within the Solvency II regulations incorporating the EEA Nat Cat risk using the sums insured. The remainder is made up of premium and reserve risk of US\$0.7m and US\$0.4m for Lapse risk. There is also a diversification benefit of (US\$0.8m) again driven by higher charges for underlying modules.
Counterparty Default Risk	The US\$3.4m risk charge is driven by the rating of each individual counterparty and the loss given on default of that counterparty. This risk module reflects the possible losses due to unexpected default or deterioration in the credit standing of counterparties.
Operational Risk	There is a small operational risk charge of US\$0.5m which takes into account earned premiums and technical provisions that are held in respect of (re)insurance obligations.

Acadia's SCR has increased by US\$.1m million relative to its SCR as of June 30, 2017. The marginal increase in results is due to the progressive maintenance and stability of Acadia's risk profile.

Risk Charge	2018 USD'000	2017 USD'000	Movement USD'000
Premium/Reserve Risk	674	742	(68)
Catastrophe Risk	5,058	5,157	(99)
Lapse Risk	382	383	(1)
<i>Diversification Benefit</i>	(833)	(878)	45
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	5,281	5,404	(123)
Counterparty Default Risk	3,397	3,240	157
Interest Rate Risk	79	35	44
Equity Risk	-	-	-
Spread Risk	515	513	2
Currency FX Risk	516	266	250
Property Risk	-	-	-
Concentration Risk	9,093	9,005	88
<i>Diversification Benefit</i>	(1,072)	(791)	(281)
Market Risk	9,131	9,028	103
<i>Diversification Benefit</i>	(4,379)	(4,341)	(39)
BSCR	13,430	13,332	98
Operational Risk	450	450	1
Tax Adjustments	-	-	-
SCR	14,126	13,782	99
Available Capital	22,625	21,644	982
Surplus/Deficit	8,745	7,862	883
Solvency Ratio	161%	157%	6%

Data

Estimates are based on:

- information contained in Acadia's June 30, 2018 financial statements
- Actuarial estimates of Acadia's unpaid claim liabilities as of June 30, 2018.

Methodology

The Company calculates the SCR using the standard formula. The actuarial calculation is based on application of the Solvency II regulations as detailed in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 as published on October 10, 2014 ("Delegated Acts").

It does not use simplifications or undertaking specific parameters when calculating the risk modules and sub-modules of the standard formula.

E.3 Use of Duration Based Equity Risk Sub Model in calculation of the SCR

There was no use of duration based equity risk sub model in the calculation of the SCR

E.4 Differences between the Standard Model & Any Internal Model

Acadia used the Standard Model in determining the SCR and MCR and did not rely on any internal model.

E.5 Non-Compliance with MCR and SCR

There are no issues with non-compliance with the MCR and SCR

E.6 Any Other Information

There is no other information to report

In respect of relevant quantitative information for this report please see Annual QRT extract in Appendix 1.

ANNEX I - QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES

The following reporting templates are appended to this report:

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses

S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country

S.17.01.02 - Non Life technical provisions

S.19.01.21 - Claim development triangles

S.23.01.01 - Own funds

S.25.01.21 - SCR using standard formula

S.28.01.01 - MCR

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet (In thousands of USD)

		C0010
		Solvency II value
Assets		
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	9,014
R0080	Property (other than for own use)	
R0090	Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	
R0100	Equities	0
R0110	Equities - listed	
R0120	Equities - unlisted	
R0130	Bonds	0
R0140	Government Bonds	
R0150	Corporate Bonds	
R0160	Structured notes	
R0170	Collateralised securities	
R0180	Collective Investments Undertakings	8,404
R0190	Derivatives	
R0200	Deposits other than cash equivalents	610
R0210	Other investments	
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	12,784
R0240	Loans on policies	
R0250	Loans and mortgages to individuals	
R0260	Other loans and mortgages	12,784
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	2,096
R0280	Non-life and health similar to non-life	2,096
R0290	Non-life excluding health	2,096
R0300	Health similar to non-life	
R0310	Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0320	Health similar to life	
R0330	Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	
R0340	Life index-linked and unit-linked	
R0350	Deposits to cedants	
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	3,212
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	6,206
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	41
R0500	Total assets	33,353

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet (In thousands of USD)

		C0010 Solvency II value
Liabilities		
R0510	Technical provisions – non-life	10,015
R0520	Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	10,015
R0530	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0540	Best Estimate	9,330
R0550	Risk margin	685
R0560	Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	0
R0570	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0580	Best Estimate	
R0590	Risk margin	
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0610	Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	0
R0620	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0630	Best Estimate	
R0640	Risk margin	
R0650	Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0660	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0670	Best Estimate	
R0680	Risk margin	
R0690	Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0710	Best Estimate	
R0720	Risk margin	
R0730	Other technical provisions	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	84
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	256
R0830	Reinsurance payables	
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	281
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	
R0870	Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	2
R0900	Total liabilities	10,638
R1000	Excess of assets over liabilities	22,715

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses (In thousands of USD)

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)			Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				TOTAL
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	
Premiums written									
Gross - Direct Business	R0110								13,738
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0120								977
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0130								0
Reinsurers' share	R0140								12,508
Net	R0200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,207
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210								14,283
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0220								726
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0230								0
Reinsurers' share	R0240								12,697
Net	R0300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,312
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310								-345
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0320								0
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0330								0
Reinsurers' share	R0340								-1,101
Net	R0400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756
Changes in other technical provisions									
Gross - Direct Business	R0410								0
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0420								0
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0430								0
Reinsurers' share	R0440								0
Net	R0500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	R0550								1,190
Other expenses	R1200								
Total expenses	R1300								1,190

S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country (In thousands of USD)

		Home country	Country (by amount of GWP)					Total for top 5 countries and home country
			US	DE	GB	FR	SE	
		C0080	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0140
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	7,740	3,433	1,062	414	350	158	13,157
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120		977					977
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130							0
Reinsurers' share	R0140	6,684	3,794	913	254	227	136	12,008
Net	R0200	1,056	616	149	160	123	22	2,1256
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	8,305	3,863	930	259	231	138	13,726
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220		726					726
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230							0
Reinsurers' share	R0240	7,306	3,512	845	235	210	126	12,234
Net	R0300	999	1,077	85	24	21	12	2,218
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	-279	-74	-18	-5	-4	-3	-383
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330							0
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-1,071	-19	-5	-1	-1	-1	-1,098
Net	R0400	792	-55	-13	-4	-3	-2	715
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross - Direct Business	R0410							0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							0
Reinsurers' share	R0440							0
Net	R0500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	R0550	1,116	45	11	3	3	2	1,180
Other expenses	R1200							
Total expenses	R1300							1,180

S.17.01.02 - Non Life technical provisions (In thousands of USD)

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance											
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensatio n insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010												
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0050												
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM													
Best estimate													
Premium provisions													
Gross	R0060				10		19	472	-1,274				
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140							-3,414	-1,759				
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	0	0	0	10	0	19	3,886	485	0	0	0	0
Claims provisions													
Gross	R0160				13		77	830	9,183				
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240							-1,332	8,600				
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	0	0	0	13	0	77	2,162	583	0	0	0	0
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	0	0	0	23	0	96	1,302	7,909	0	0	0	0
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	0	0	0	23	0	96	6,048	1,068	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	R0280				3		19	522	141				
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions													
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290												
Best estimate	R0300												
Risk margin	R0310												
Technical provisions - total													
Technical provisions - total	R0320	0	0	0	26	0	115	1,824	8,050	0	0	0	0
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4,746	6,841	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	0	0	0	26	0	115	6,570	1,209	0	0	0	0

S.17.01.02 - Non Life technical provisions (In thousands of USD)

		Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				TOTAL
		Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010					0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0050					0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM						
Best estimate						
<u>Premium provisions</u>						
Gross	R0060					-773
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140					-5,173
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	0	0	0	0	4,400
<u>Claims provisions</u>						
Gross	R0160					10,103
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240					7,268
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	0	0	0	0	2,835
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	0	0	0	0	9,330
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	0	0	0	0	7,235
Risk margin	R0280					685
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions						
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290					0
Best estimate	R0300					0
Risk margin	R0310					0
Technical provisions - total						
Technical provisions - total	R0320	0	0	0	0	10,015
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	0	0	0	0	2,095
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	0	0	0	0	7,920

S.19.01.21 - Claim development triangles (In thousands of USD)

Gross Claims Paid (non cumulative absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Current year	All years
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100												0	0
N-9	R0160			492	63	108	1,648	34	-14	0			0	2,331
N-8	R0170			3,700				-921					0	2,779
N-7	R0180			2,468					8				8	2,476
N-6	R0190												0	0
N-5	R0200	67	306	122		103							0	598
N-4	R0210	75		255	8								0	338
N-3	R0220	75			69								69	144
N-2	R0230	20											0	20
N-1	R0240	75	729										729	804
N	R0250												0	0
	R0260												806	9,490
Total														

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (non cumulative absolute amount)

[illegible]

S.23.01.01 - Own funds (In thousands of USD)

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	1,000	1,000			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0				
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0				
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0				
Surplus funds	R0070	0				
Preference shares	R0090	0				
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0				
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	21,716	21,716			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0				
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0				
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0				
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0				
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	22,716	22,716	0	0	0
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0				
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0				
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0				
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0				
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0				
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0				
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0				
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0				
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0				
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0			0	0

S.23.01.01 - Own funds (In thousands of USD)

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	22,716	22,716	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	22,716	22,716	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	22,716	22,716	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	22,716	22,716	0	0	
SCR	R0580	14,126				
MCR	R0600	4,323				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	1.6080985				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	5.2546842				

Reconciliation reserve

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	22,716
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	1,000
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	21,716
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	0

S.25.01.21 - SCR using standard formula (In thousands of USD)

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0040	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	9,132		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	3,727		
Life underwriting risk	R0030			
Health underwriting risk	R0040			
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	5,336		
Diversification	R0060	-4,519		
Intangible asset risk	R0070			
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	13,676		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

		Value
		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	450
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	14,126
Capital add-on already set	R0210	
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	14,126
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

S.28.01.01 - MCR (In thousands of USD)

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations		MCR components
		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	913

Background information		Background information	
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030		
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	23	53
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060		
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	96	49
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	6,048	1,151
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	1,067	955
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100		
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110		
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130		
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140		
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150		
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160		
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170		

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	0

Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210		
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220		
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230		
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240		
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		

Overall MCR calculation		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	913
SCR	R0310	14,126
MCR cap	R0320	6,357
MCR floor	R0330	3,531
Combined MCR	R0340	3,531
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,323
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	4,323